

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 12TH, 1892.

NUMBER 15

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

### AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Princess Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Gallatin, Hanky, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.  
and the

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, for

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Imperial Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.  
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conception Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 41, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'affaires ad int.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. W. M. GEDD, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
181, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Calce. English services: at 10 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m.—E. A. TILLV, Pastor.  
Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.  
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 9.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 3 p. m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.  
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 31, Rua dos Ourives. Hours: from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23. Residence. Telephone 157.  
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Albuquerques No. 37. Telephone 1158.  
Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145: hours from 2 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Feels, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 25.  
Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquez de Albuquerques.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Little Italy.—No. 1, Travessa do Mercado, Rua do Livramento, Soule.—Bible services: in English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

## FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York  
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.  
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

## QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUIANDA.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.  
RESERVE FUND . . . . . 50,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:

Bovill's Fluid Beef Company, London,  
Aspinall's Essence, London;  
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,  
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,  
Godesberger Company, London,  
Wm. Corry & Co., Belfast,  
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florença de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 14

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,  
Managing Director.  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186.

## GUILD, MILLER & Co.

STEAM SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. O. Box 1154.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 84

## COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS.

SÃO PAULO.

Capital . . . . . 1,000,000\$000  
General Plumbers.  
Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.  
Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.  
Direct importers from Europe and United States.  
Show rooms and technical offices:

Rua Direita No. 47  
Warehouse and Work Shops:  
Rua da Conceição No. 40

Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

DIRECTORS:  
JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.  
WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.  
Address correspondence to Caixa 186.  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS.

P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

General & Commission Merchants  
Steam Ship Agents  
Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and  
CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

### HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.  
Trains leave Corcovado for Corcovado on work days at 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 2.55 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.45, 3.50, 7 and 9 p. m. On Saturdays and Sundays for Corcovado at 6.30, 9.30, 11 a. m., 1.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras at 8.30, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.  
Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aguias Fereiras) at the Largo do Corcovado 45 minutes before the departure of train.

## CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants  
Rua Fresca No. 5.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Water supplied on short notice.

## MR. R. J. GALLANDER, C.E.

undertakes to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc., and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.  
Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES,  
with SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PRINTING COUPON NOTES.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
Shoe Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUD. D. SHEPARD, Vice President.  
THO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.  
JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst Sec'y.  
J. K. MYERS, Asst Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 52, Rua 10 de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.  
AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca  
Companhia de Navegação Carioca  
Coasting Steamers.  
The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co.

LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it contains itself for use in this country by reason of the fact that after explosion it being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent use. For further information and prices, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.  
Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 100,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their Representatives in Brazil:  
Norton Megaw & Co.  
82, Primeiro de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## Insurance.

## THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Insurance in force . . . . .	£ 160,000,000
Assets . . . . .	27,000,000
Surplus . . . . .	5,000,000
New business 1891 . . . . .	46,000,000

Harold Borby,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital . . . . .	£1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund . . . . .	1,328,751
Uncalled capital . . . . .	2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria  
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.  
FIRE AND MARINE.Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870 Marine Risks  
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons &amp; Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith &amp; Youle.

No. 62, Rua 2 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.

Capital . . . . .	£1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund . . . . .	£ 480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

## CRASHLEY &amp; Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Ameri-  
can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-  
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library  
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Pisset & Lubin's and Royal  
Perfumeries and Parf's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital . . . . .	£2,000,000
Accumulated Funds . . . . .	£6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-  
dise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1881.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

## W. HAWKESWORTH

CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

Specialties:—Location and construction of Railways;  
Iron and Steel Bridges and Buildings; Tunneling, etc.;  
Harbour and Submarine works.

Office: 89, Rua 1º de Março

CHALK & COONAN,  
SANTOS AND S. PAULO,SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS.  
(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for

Casa Lupton

Banco dos Lavradores

(Seção Commercial).

## WATCHMAKER

Valdemar F. Matthiessen, practical chrono-  
meter watchmaker and optician, after for many  
years working in one of the busiest watch repair-  
ing shops here in Rio, now closed, has estab-  
lished himself at

No. 75, Rua Sete de Setembro

and recommends his stocks of

Watches,

Clocks,

Spectacles,

Pincenez, etc.

Used to English watches. Repair carefully  
and quickly executed.

## Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital . . . . .	£ 1,500,000
Capital paid up . . . . .	750,000
Reserve fund . . . . .	450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da AlfandegaDraws on Head Office and the following Branches  
and Agencies:LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON;  
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS;Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
HAMBURG;  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Götter & Co., HAMBURG;

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co., GENOA.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE  
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega,  
1st floor (provisionally)

Authorized by Decree No. 531, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital . . . . .	£1,500,000
Realized do . . . . .	900,000
Reserve fund . . . . .	750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←  
DRAWN ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg."

Capital . . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany . . . . .	(Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corre- spondents. Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a M., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents. Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. St. Albert de Vary & Co., Antwerp. Banca Geniale, branches and corre- spondents. Meunier & Co., Naples. Banco Lisboa & Agores and corre- spondents. G. Amsick & Co., New York. Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Banco Comerio, Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uebensee Bank, do.
England . . . . .	
France . . . . .	
Spain . . . . .	
Belgium . . . . .	
Italy . . . . .	
Portugal . . . . .	
United States . . . . .	
Uruguay . . . . .	
Argentina . . . . .	

and any other countries  
Opens accounts current:  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Facilities credits for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.Boettger—Krah,  
Directors.

March 1892

Companhia União Industrial  
S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital . . . . .	R\$. 10,000,000
Debentures . . . . .	£ 675,000 stig.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hosiery, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.  
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTÓVÃO  
Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTURADA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gings, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen

ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES &amp; Co.

Suc. J. V. HALL &amp; Co.,

No. 78, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London, E. C.

Provisional Office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital . . . . .	£ 1,000,000
Paid up capital . . . . .	800,000
Reserve fund . . . . .	225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.  
Correspondents in New York and all the principal  
cities of Europe.Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every  
species of Banking business.

## FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865, has  
been for years and is now prescribed by the lead-  
ing physicians in all parts of the world, who attest  
that it gives the most satisfactory results of any  
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which  
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest  
results are the following:Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition  
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia  
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'  
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-  
ness produced by long illness whether from  
pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic  
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and  
assimilation.FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to  
require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated  
though many persons have sought to trade upon its  
reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND  
CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Cassels &amp; Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

## OKELL, WILSON &amp; Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva  
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants  
for foreign and home trade with the interior.HAUPT & Co.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
53, Rua da Alfandega.Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)  
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,  
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and  
Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,  
made from the best white and tinted papers.

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the  
United States.These envelopes are superior in both quality and make  
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**Godes-Berger.**—Godes-Berger is an effervescent mineral water which flows from the spring of this name situated near the old castle of Godes-Berg, opposite the seven mountains of the Rhine. This water is very pure, being absolutely free of organic substances, and is the most agreeable water to drink by itself or mixed with milk or syrups of fruits, wines or spirits. Although not a medicinal water, the use of Godes-Berger is quite beneficial to those who suffer from weakness of nerves, indigestion, gout or rheumatism.

This natural sparkling water is the royal crown table water, supplied to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, under Royal Warrant.

The sole importer and exclusive agent of this famous water in Brazil is Mr. William Rahm, who has established an extensive depot at No. 8 Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco in this city.

Mr. Rahm, besides making a specialty of Godes-Berger, imports also a choice assortment of fine Rhine wines, French liquors, and German delicatessen. He handles a superior quality of Ver-saud beer, which can not be equalled in this market. It is a pleasure to recommend an establishment as this which sells only the best and purest viands and potables.

**Carlsberg Beer.**—Since its first introduction many years ago, the Carlsberg beer has increased wonderfully in popular favor. This is owing to the fact that it is one of the best brands sold in the Rio de Janeiro market and justly enjoys the reputation of being the best Danish beer made. The great brewery at Copenhagen turns out immense quantities of the amber nectar which finds immediate consumption wherever sent. At Rio de Janeiro, the sole importers, Messrs. Chr. Heckscher & Co., have established a large depot at No. 1 B Rua Theophilo Ottom, where they serve the continually growing demand for this beer. The Carlsberg was awarded the grand prize at the Paris exposition in 1878. Its fine flavor and its entire freedom from deleterious ingredients render it a delightful beverage and recommend it particularly as a desirable drink in this climate. It has been submitted to repeated analyses both in Denmark and Brazil and the results of all these analytic tests agree that the Carlsberg contains not the slightest trace of salicylic acid or any harmful properties.

**South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau.**—The special object of this Bureau is to promote the interests of the latest and best inventions and induce those manufacturers and exporters who have hitherto neglected this market to compete for a share of the trade. Advertising is recognized as a necessity among all successful men of business of the present day. There are many prosperous and wealthy business men in the world who will acknowledge that their success has been due to the right kind of advertising. Everyone knows of some remarkable cases of this kind coming within his own observation. Reference is not needed to the phenomenal prosperity of Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who began business with faith in printer's ink, and whose faith has only strengthened with time.

The object of this bureau is to enable the manufacturer or his exporter to reach the trade in the most effective way and to secure the most advantageous returns. That this bureau can be instrumental in serving the extension of trade within the territory of its operations goes without saying.

This bureau will cover the four republics of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. The people of these countries are as alive to the best and latest in all branches of manufactures as in any other part of the world. Printer's ink has been used with enterprise in Argentina, producing excellent results. Splendid results can be obtained in Brazil if similar enterprise is shown. Particularly to-day Brazil is materially in better condition than she ever was. Her immense crops will enable her to be a large buyer. The manufacturer has but to seize this opportunity of securing his share of patronage. Let him herald his goods to the country through its press, the most legitimate and efficient advertising medium. When once he has introduced his goods and has secured their acceptance, it is difficult to dislodge them. His trade here now establishes will increase with years. Brazil's prosperity is just beginning; her resources have scarcely begun to be developed. With progressive development and more immigration, each year her exportation will increase and her buying capacity will enlarge.

There is no question in which you may look, but what you will note that Brazil is on the threshold of expansion. Her coffee plantations are adjusting themselves to the system of free labor and are already giving evidence of increase in numbers and in yield. Her sugar productions can be raised to enormous proportions. Her rubber and cotton are the source of much wealth. There are a thousand and one things of the forest, the field and the farm, which remain to be developed in the near future, which perhaps in themselves alone will not reach large amounts but in the aggregate will assume formidable figures.

Her mineral wealth which her geologists have declared to be limitless, has scarcely been touched. Let out of the question the gold and silver deposits, there are exhaustless iron fields and coal measures to be opened and developed. These alone will give Brazil an impulse that her most sanguine citizens do not realize. Only recently the iron mines of Antonio Pereira, near Ouro Preto in Minas Geraes, passed into the hands of a company which proposes to develop them. The development of these different departments will necessitate the development of the transportation systems, and will require the multiplication of railroads in the more thickly settled communities and the building of lines in new territories. The era of prosperity which is dawning will be lasting because this country is vast in extent and limitless in resources.

There is no better field to-day than Brazil to which the manufacturer can turn for the cultivation of trade.

Correspondence solicited. Address all communications to the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosário, S.º andar, Rio de Janeiro.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 12th, 1892.

There appears to be an intention of attacking the minister of finance on the ground that he shows no activity in furnishing the money market with remedies, and one of the local journals more than insinuates, that the minister fears criticism, and it declares that whosoever is timid in action, should not accept a post under the executive. This may be a pardonable political move, but it is very far from common sense. Never perhaps in the history of Brazil has it been so necessary to have a man in charge of the Treasury, who was not afraid to do nothing. The slightest contact with the classes most interested in a restoration of Brazilian credit will afford ample evidences that the uneasiness felt by commerce and trade is not caused by what the minister will not do; it arises from an apprehension of what he may do, under the spiteful attacks of political, or perhaps interested opponents. The economic situation of Brazil resembles the condition of a convalescent from a violent fever. Sr. Afonso Celso introduced into the veins of the Rio market the poison of speculation and Sr. Ruy Barbosa, with his heroic and empyric prescriptions very nearly finished the patient. Barão de Lucena would have completed the destruction of the slight remnant of life Sr. Barbosa left had time sufficed; it did not, however, and Sr. Rodrigues Alves has to fill the rôle of a nurse, whose whole care must be to keep the patient quiet, and await the curative efforts of nature. To our mind a policy of the utmost conservatism will restore a part at least of the credit of Brazil, which has been so cruelly strained. The imprecations of crippled speculators must be disregarded, and their threats despised; the clear duty of the minister is to collect the revenue, and apply it as legally prescribed, and although by this action Sr. Rodrigues Alves may not furnish as many pages to the financial history of Brazil as did his immediate predecessors he will secure the applause of every true Brazilian, and of all those foreigners, who are really interested in the welfare of the country. It is distressing to read some of the recommendations to which the minister is subjected. It will suffice to specify one; that the Treasury borrows money, from those who have become distrustful, upon Treasury bills and lands this to the banks to be employed in helping the money market! This scheme is so ridiculous, that only astonishment can be felt that the author did not perceive it. The Treasury has offered to loan money to any bank that can offer proper security, and that it is to guarantee the funds of capitalists, and become an intermediary between these and embarrassed speculators, really appears to us an idea worthy of Sr. Ruy Barbosa. The minister of finance should, we repeat remain deaf to every appeal that may compromise further the welfare of the country. If there must be a crash, in Heaven's name let it come as quickly as possible! With coffee and rubber alone as assets Brazil need not fear bankruptcy, and the destruction of the parasites created by the Afonso Celsoian "wide horizon" policy, and the "adhesion at any price" theory of Sr. Ruy Barbosa would be a positive god-send to Brazil. And after all has been said, and assuming that the schemes and jobs organized and stimulated by the unruly issues of the Banco da Republica and Banco de Credito Popular

disappear, will Brazil be so very much the worse off? Excepting always the gold that was represented by the coffee shipments and which did not flow in this direction, because a part was required for the realized profits of speculators, a part to pay for the imported articles of luxury, and yet a part to meet the withdrawals of capital invested here, we maintain that the position of the country is not sensibly worse, than on November 15th, 1889. Speculators' profits have been remitted, the importation of luxuries has virtually ceased, and investments have been transferred; what then prevents a recovery, if the government will follow our proposal to do nothing whatever?

The outcry raised by some of our native colleagues in regard to the conduct of the police in proposing to arrest the wife and children of the fugitive president of the Geral railway directory, promises to obscure the real issues at stake and to win sympathy for a man who deserves the severest punishment the law permits. The action of the police was certainly irregular and unjustifiable, but that is a question apart. Let the police be punished for their misdoings by all means, but let it not be said that their unwarranted behavior has opened a way for the escape of one of the most unscrupulous and knavish speculators that this country has ever known. There is now no use in trying to conceal the part which this man has taken in that gigantic swindle known as the Companhia Ceral de Estradas de Ferro do Brazil. The ruined fortunes on every side, the discredit which it has brought upon the country and the distress and misery which it has brought upon thousands of individuals, are eloquent witnesses of the havoc which this man and his confederates have brought upon the country. No matter how others have suffered, he has thus far suffered nothing—and if our short-sighted colleagues have their way, he will not even suffer discredit. The history of this man's administration of the Leopoldina railway, and his subsequent management of the Geral system, are known to everyone. His enormous fortune, gained at the expense of the lines under his control, is not the result of the salary paid him, nor of mere business investments. As he and his associates have at last brought an important combination of lines to a state of bankruptcy, it is essential to know how he has gained his wealth and how he has administered the great trust committed to his care. No one can travel over these lines and note the ruin and decay everywhere manifest, without wondering what has become of the revenues which they must have earned. These revenues have certainly not been expended on the permanent way, nor in rolling stock, nor in extensions. On many of the lines the rolling stock has become insufficient, through neglect and lack of repairs, for the ordinary traffic, to the great loss and inconvenience of the interior towns served by them. In fact there is not an interest in the district served, outside of the personal interests of these directors, which has not suffered heavily through their dishonest administration. If they are innocent, they should not have taken to flight. As they have resolved upon flight, therefore, the presumption is that they can not meet the charges. By all means, then, let them be arrested and punished. If Brazil is ever to recover her lost prestige and credit, it must be through the prosecution of her criminals, instead of their protection.

It is to be fervently hoped that the prompt action of the government in retiring the generals and admirals that presented the document, of which we print a translation elsewhere, to Vice-president Peixoto will give the people of Brazil a season of quiet. Since the revolt at Fort Santa Cruz the situation of business interests has been almost intolerable. The wildest rumors were scattered abroad, and even when these were received with incredulity, the very doubters were rendered more or less nervous; for there was no certainty that some basis, however slight, did not exist for the disturbing reports. It was a general belief that the Santa Cruz fiasco was inspired by men of much higher social and official position, than the miserable convicts and suborned soldiers who are the victims of the failure of the attempt at creating a revolution, and the unwillingness, or inability of the government, to punish the instigators of the revolt was calculated to inspire a doubt as to its strength. This doubt

has been, we think, dispelled by the energetic action taken in retiring to private life the officers, who signed the intimation—for it was nothing less—to Vice-president Peixoto. We think that the government has dispelled the doubt as to its stability principally because it appears almost certain that the subaltern officers of the army have become convinced that they have been made cats'-paws by their superiors, and are now inclined to join the civilian element in the preservation of order. There can be no disguising the fact that the military element in Brazil, by the revolution of 1889, ousted the "doctors", who had for so many years predominated in Brazilian politics. Whether a man of the sword can properly direct a republic is not the question; the men of the sword are certainly the strongest element at present in Brazil, and if they have decided to have a civilian at the head of the government, a civilian will be elected president. If the toga secures predominance over the sword, as appears quite possible at present, for the Brazilians are notably reactionary, there will certainly be more confidence inspired abroad in the direction of affairs here; but at the same time, we fear it is quite too early to expect that the "armed forces", as they are termed here, will forget how completely they were masters of the situation for nearly three years, or that turbulent and ambitious officers will consent to quietly assume their proper position in a republic; that of defenders of the national honor, and of internal peace, and order. Whatever is to be the result of the action taken by Vice-president Peixoto, there can be no doubt that he had secured a sufficient support before acting, and he is now in a position to submit to the approaching Congress two valuable services; the suppression of the Santa Cruz revolt, and the suffocation of something very like a pronunciamento.

## THE GENERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following translations explain themselves. The generals did not deliver their intimation by the person of one of the signers, but secured an unsuspecting friend to hand Vice-president Peixoto a sealed envelope, that is supposed to have contained the document, which reads as follows:

"Most Excellent Sr. Marshal Vice-president of the Republic: The undersigned general officers of the army and navy, not wishing, by their silence, to participate in the moral responsibility for the present disorganization in various states, due to the undue (sic) intervention of the armed force in deposing the respective governors, from which has resulted the deplorable immensurable anarchy, the planning of terror, doubt and mourning in the hearts of families, appeal to you, Marshal, to terminate so lamentable a situation.

If such a state of general disorganization in the country shall longer continue, the work of November 15th, 1889, will be converted into the most complete anarchy.

And the undersigned, believing as they do, that only by the election of the president of the Republic, realized at once, as is determined by the federal constitution and the electoral law, realized, however, with freedom, without the pressure of the armed force, can there be promptly re-established confidence, quiet and tranquillity in the Brazilian brotherhood, and as well the credit of the Republic abroad, all so shaken to-day, they hope and expect that in this sense you will give the necessary orders, and that you will not hesitate in adding this important civic service to the many which upon the battlefield you lent to this country.

Federal Capital, March 31st, 1892.

To this document, which is supposed to have been delivered to the Vice-president on the 6th inst., he replied with the following manifesto:

## TO THE NATION.

The government was yesterday surprised by a manifesto, addressed to it and published in several organs of the press of this capital, with the signatures of thirteen general officers of the army and navy, condemning the deposition of governors who had accepted with applause or acquiescence the coup d'état of Nov. 15th. The deposition of those governors, they assert, was accomplished by means of federal troops, spreading terror, mourning and death among many Brazilian households, and they appeal to the Vice-president to cause a presidential election to be held as soon as possible in conformity with the Constitution, which they, as if clothed with supreme authority, assume the right of interpreting. It is not without regret that the government now addresses the nation, which, at this moment full of doubt and uncertainty, will certainly have already condemned the action of those who, having been raised to high rank for the purpose of cherishing and defending the honor of our country, the integrity of its territory and internal order are, however, by their improper conduct, the first to encourage disorder in the country and to discredit the action abroad, producing the mistaken impression that the Brazilian Republic has entered into the wretched phase of pronunciamentos and has reached the point of utter ruin.

Nothing, fellow-citizens, I assure you upon my honor as a soldier, nothing has been done by my government, which has governed the country with the utmost honesty, which has respected all rights, guaranteed the fullest measure of freedom of conscience and of the press, observed scrupulously the dictates of justice in transactions and, as far as the resources at its disposal permit, bestowed the most careful attention upon the critical situation of trade and of the laboring classes; nothing, I repeat, have I done to warrant such an extraordinary step.

Several of these old comrades were earnest partisans of the *roup d'Etat*, while others, until recently in perfect accord with the government, now proceed to censure it and to charge it with acts which it has not committed and which are merely the logical consequence of the revolution of Nov. 23rd. All of them, however, display an improper spirit of insubordination and seek to promote anarchy at this critical moment of the organization of our country and consolidation of republican institutions; for no power has been delegated to them by popular sovereignty, which, together with the law, is the sole object of our respect and obedience, to settle questions which belong exclusively to the branches of government established by our constitutional charters.

Aware of the enormous responsibility that rests upon my shoulders, I conceive that it is my duty to find a remedy for such an abnormal state of affairs; I even believe that I must momentarily abandon that spirit of indulgent toleration that has been the rule of my government.

Convinced that it is necessary to show that order is a reality, the government will be able to maintain—within the law, from which it will never depart, and within those extraordinary powers which the patriotic national Congress conferred upon it at a critical moment, when perversity and anarchy crept through prison walls to profit by the misfortunes of wretched convicts and the prestige of this free and worthy people, confining, as it does, in the patriotism of the whole of the army and navy, relying on the support of the conservative classes whose important interests cannot be left exposed to vicissitudes of chance, assured of the confidence of all citizens who prize their country and their honor.

Wishing to restore tranquillity to every bosom, confidence to trade, security to all legitimate interests, putting an end to the machinations of those who take advantage of the credulity of some and the timidity of others, with great detriment to order and to the consolidation of the republic, the government resolves to resort to the measures embodied in the decrees herewith issued.

Federal Capital, April 7th, 1892.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

The decrees referred to retire the officers who signed the intimation.

Communicated.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TARIFF.

When any requisite information on commercial affairs was desired by the government, the Associação Commercial was usually addressed, and whilst astonished, we are not surprised, at the minister of finance now avoiding that body and communicating directly with merchants.

The communication referred to, reads as follows:

"Sir,—The budget law which governs the present year created an additional tax of 50% on imported articles excepting coffee, certain dried fish, jerked-beef, beans, Indian corn, rice, and common or cooking vinegar, and 60% on wines, beer, alcoholic drinks and liquors, cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods. It also created an additional 1% on the *expediente* fee of duty free articles, wharves of (wharves), warehouses, rent, dock and light dues. Congress in voting the additional taxes desired to create a compensation for the difference caused by the suppression of the payment of duties in gold.

The receipts at the custom-houses have not diminished, but many are persuaded that as the year advances, the falling-off in revenue will be felt to a greater or less extent.

The reason given for this possible diminution in the revenue is the excessive duties, which are considered burdensome, and the considerable fall in the exchange, it being affirmed that importers have considerably reduced their supply of goods, and the extent of orders for those which they usually procure in producing markets.

Desiring to provide myself with reliable information on this matter, for the purpose of submitting the same to Congress on its first reunion, I consider it opportune to invite your opinion thereon, hoping, from your patriotism you will not refuse to place it before me.

By the operations of your firm and the relations you have with this market and those abroad, you are certainly enabled to inform me on the following points:

1st—Will the revenue of the custom-houses, and principally that of this city suffer any diminution during the current year compared with that of the previous year?

In the affirmative case can this diminution be attributed to the burdensome duties on imported goods?

2nd—Would it be advantageous to reduce the additional tax of 50% to 60% created by the law now in force, or would it be preferable to restore the payment of duties in gold entirely or in part? Thanking you for the favor of a reply, I am, etc."

Unfortunately like requests, on former occasions by other ministers, have often times been abused, and we understand there are examples, where particulars unrestrainedly communicated by merchants have been made use of, to their detriment, by the authorities. Believing, however, in the sincerity of the present minister of finance, we consider there should be no hesitation on the part of those interested in communicating the desired information on the points submitted.

If our opinion were asked on the matter we should reply that the revenue is hardly likely to

suffer any diminution this year, but it must not be forgotten that so far as Rio is concerned, the import trade of Santos, owing to the demoralized state of the port, has to a great extent been transferred here; so that, if on the one hand, the revenue receipts may appear to be maintained at Rio, on the other they must have suffered a reduction in Santos.

It is asked, whether in the event of a diminution the fact could be attributed to the burdensome duties on imported articles. We certainly think it could, and we believe that when the beneficial results, to the inhabitants of the interior, from the reckless speculation in lands, etc., during the "boom" as well as the abundant present coffee crop, have been fully availed of, there will be a tendency to curtail expenditure, which will naturally limit the demand for imported articles now so enhanced in cost by heavy duties and low exchange.

The local demand was probably never so depressed and paralyzed as it is just now, and it is simply by reason of the requirements of the interior that a fair amount of business continues to be done here.

With regard to the convenience of reducing the additional tax of 50 to 60% or the restoration of the payment of duty in gold, entirely or in part, we consider that the question, would be better answered by suggesting an entire reform of the tariff.

Many cheap imported articles, amongst which may be mentioned, more specially, such goods as grey domestics, etc., which are a necessity to the working and poorer population, are handicapped by excessive duties imposed in protection of some so called native companies, which are not able to satisfy anything like the demand prevailing, most of them to-day being unwilling to accept any further orders for delivery this year.

We consider the pursuance of this policy by the government is the greatest possible mistake. It certainly permits a few companies to realise, for their products, high prices (though even these are not paying ones as special assistance is now required from the government), but what loss results to the country in general by the hindrance to immigration, as whilst the first necessities of life are only obtainable at excessively high prices, the true element for the future well being of this country,

By an influx of labor only will the country be developed, and a reliable idea formed of its resources; when this is attained, by all means let everything then be done with proper judgement to protect native industries, which are now in many cases real stumbling blocks to the progress of the country.

We do not believe any reform of the tariff, which would reduce the duty on articles required by the working population, would result unfavorably to the Treasury, for the increased demand would fully compensate for the difference in duty on a smaller quantity.

The additional tax should certainly be reduced, and as to the restoration of the payment of duty in gold we consider it would be good policy to do so to the extent of the government's requirements abroad, which under ordinary calculations would be fully ensured by the payment of 50% in gold.

We would also recommend in the event of a return to gold payments that instead of following the old practice, the Treasury should apply a weekly standard of the value of a sovereign in the same manner as is the *pauta* established on coffee, so that a value given on Saturday, or Monday, would apply to the following week's payments, it being understood that importers if they found it desirable instead of importing the gold themselves, could purchase the amount of gold required at the standard price at the Treasury, or pay the equivalent to the custom-house in currency.

No loss need accrue to the government on the transaction, as an approximate amount of bills could be secured at the time to cover the week's operations, or as might happen, when the exchange market is sensitive a delay might be advisable, which the government would be better able to risk than private firms.

To define more clearly the payment of duty under the foregoing conditions, we take the present tariff producing say 1,000,000 add 50% extra (which we hope to see reduced), say 1,500,000 total amount payable, which would be collected on the basis of 50% paper and 50% gold, or representing 750,000 in paper and the remaining equivalent in gold, or 750,000, say at 12d exchange, or 20,000 per sovereign, £37-10-0.

A well arranged plan carefully worked on these ideas would, we think, be beneficial to the Treasury and the merchants, and should prove effectual in checking the speculative movements of exchange, which has proved so ruinous to both parties during the past two or three years.

#### SEDITION, OR FORCE?

On Sunday, the 10th inst., what is dignified with the name of a sedition, but from the miserable fiasco resulting might more properly be described as a farce, disturbed a part of the city, and enabled the government to again show its strength. The fact that Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca had returned,

restored to health, was availed of to organize a manifestation in his honor, and on the evening of the 10th inst. a band of music of one of the battalions in garrison, and lent by the minister of war, was formed in the Largo da Lapa and marched to Gen. Deodoro's residence in Botafogo. The general pleaded ill-health and did not appear, but a deputy from Bahia, Sr. Seabra, made a violent attack on Vice-President Peixoto, and invited the people to accompany him, with other leaders, to the 7th Infantry battalion, in barracks on Santo Antonio hill, and proceed to depose the present government in favor of Gen. Deodoro.

This invitation appears to have been accepted, but the 7th battalion declined their invitation—if it was ever presented to them—so the crowd proceeded to the offices of the *Combate*, a newspaper that has made itself very conspicuous in attacking the present government in most intemperate language. After saluting the journal in question, the mob—some 500 persons it is said—proceeded to the Campo Sant'Anna, where it was met by a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, quite prepared to give it a warm reception, and there and then dissolved.

Vice-President Peixoto, learning of his threatened deposition, came to the Itamaraty palace from his private residence at Pielade, ordered the palace to be eliminated, and with his ministers, who had already taken the necessary steps to the military precautions, awaited his fate.

At half-past 10 p.m. the Vice-President left the palace and proceeded to review the troops under arms, composed of the 10th, 23rd and 24th Infantry battalions, the 9th Cavalry and two *metrillentes*, and was received with great enthusiasm. Later, it is said against the Vice-President's wishes, martial law was declared for 72 hours, the government declaring that the secrecy of correspondence, freedom of the press and free transit were guaranteed.

Numerous arrests have been made; among those in custody are Deputy Seabra, Sr. Pardal Mallet, editor of *O Combate* and José do Patrocínio, editor of the *Cadete do Rio*, Manoel Soares Lavrador, Severiano da Fonseca (nephew of Gen. Deodoro, afterwards released), Chincato Barbosa, Dr. Campos da Paz, Theodoro de Azevedo, the lately deposed governor of Amazonas, Dr. Dermalva da Fonseca, of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, and Olavo Billac, of the staff of the *Combate*. Other arrests are expected, and the police have discovered hidden arms in various sections of the city. A Lieut.-Col. Mello Barreto, one of the deputies from Rio Grande do Sul, who had been one of the procession to salute Gen. Deodoro, in passing by the troops, when under the Vice-President Peixoto addressed disorderly advice to the soldiers, and was violently assaulted, only the intervention of the Vice-President saving the mutineer's life. He was sent under arrest on board the ironclad *Aquidaban*.

There has been no violence so far, and the streets are being patrolled by both police and regular cavalry.

On the 11th the arrests continued and Sr. Matta Machado, a deputy and lately a prominent member of the financial clique, Amaro Bezerra, a senator, Conde de Leopoldina, and many others are in custody.

It has been decided to banish a number of the prisoners, and a steamer is to leave to-morrow, escorted by the ironclad *Aquidaban*, conveying the banished men to the military settlement of Macapá, near Pará.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Pelotas sugar is selling for 1\$ a kilo and coffee for 2\$.

—The new constitution of Paraná was promulgated on the 7th inst.

—The new constitution of Rio Grande do Norte was promulgated on the 8th inst.

—Beef is selling at 900 reis per kilo in Santos and 1\$500 per kilo at Franca in S. Paulo.

—The election for president of the state of Minas Geraes will be held on the 30th prox.

—The legislative sessions of the S. Paulo and Bahia legislatures were formally opened on the 7th.

—There was fighting in Bahia on the 5th inst. between soldiers and marines. It is stated that many persons were wounded.

—The Pernambuco Chamber of Deputies on the 8th inst. voted a motion congratulating Gen. Floriano Peixoto on having saved the republic.

—The conduct of the government of S. Paulo in confining the political prisoners in the infirmary of the common prison, which is said to be in a very filthy state, has excited much indignation.

—In the S. Paulo Chamber of Deputies on the 8th inst. a motion to censure the government of Gen. Floriano Peixoto was rejected, no one voting for it but its author, Deputy Paula Novas.

—Late advices from Bahia are hopeful. The rains that fell in the middle of March have restored the soil to the farmers, and the migration to S. Paulo and Minas Geraes was decreasing.

—The president of Minas Geraes has annulled the contract with Dr. Joaquim Machado Fagundes de Mello and Dr. Manoel Caetano da Silva Lara for the introduction of 25,000 immigrants into that state.

—On the 7th inst. the legislature of Pernambuco, by a vote of 32 to 3, elected governor of the state the government's candidate Congressman Barbosa Lima. Dr. Ambrósio Machado was elected lieutenant-governor.

—It is stated that Dr. Cerqueira Cezar will send to the state legislature his resignation of the office of governor of the state of S. Paulo and ask it to elect his successor. It is thought that Dr. Bernardino de Campos will be elected.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 9th publishes a telegram from S. Paulo stating that the court of appeals has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the political prisoners, but that the chief of police refuses to obey the order of the court.

—Our old friend—and a most admired one—Martins Junior is just laying himself out in Pernambuco. We presume he pays for his own telegrams, but even were this not the case, we tremble with emotion at the effect Isidore has upon the Pernambucanos.

—The Niteroi police force has been making itself notorious lately by disorderly conduct. If the public really wants to put an end to the abuse, they have the power in their own hands. Surely there are enough civilians in Niteroi to overpower these rowdies and give them a good flogging.

—The director of the penal settlement on the island of Fernando de Noronha has been deposed by the garrison. A steamer with the deposed director and all of his employees on board reached Pernambuco on the 4th. The alleged cause of the deposition of the director was his remissness in supplying the garrison with provisions.

—At a caucus of Minas Geraes political "sachems," presided over by Gen. Cesarão Alvim, and held at Ouro Preto on the 9th, it was decided to offer no candidates for the vacancies in Congress, but to allow every candidate to fight—or scratch—for himself. We commend Gen. Alvim's caucus, for if Brazilian politicians had to rely on the popular vote for election, their number would become sensibly reduced.

—On the 14th inst. an opposition meeting was held at the house of Dr. Augusto de Queiroz in S. Paulo and the following gentlemen were chosen candidates for Congress in the election to be held on the 27th inst.:—For senator, Dr. Rangel Pestana; for deputies, Dr. Augusto de Queiroz, Dr. Rodolpho Miranda and Barão de Recife. The *Federação* says that the police attempted to prevent the meeting from being held.

—According to a Paraná journal there arrived in that state during 1891 about 2,000 families, or 8,881 individuals, of immigrants principally Poles. Only about 2,500 were "localized" on public lands, but the others seem to have found employment, or "squatted". These immigrants cost for food, medical treatment, funerals (*sic*), implements, etc., 304,448\$416, in 31\$766 per capita. Whether the state of Paraná, or the whole body of Brazilian tax-payers paid this money is not stated.

"The beer drinkers of S. Paulo 'struck' against an advance of 100 reis per *chopp* of their drink, and all took to drinking water." The beer-men "acknowledged the corn," and put the price back to 200 reis. It was not a bad idea; but we doubt its efficacy, for drinkers of beer are not consumers of water—except when quassia is added to make it bitter—and if the sellers of the extract of quassia had shown more firmness they would have had the consumers at their mercy within a very short time.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—The supreme court has refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the directors of the Companhia Geral.

—The minister of finance has been asked for a credit of £100,000 in London for the purchase and shipment of 100,000 tons of coal for the Central Brazil railway.

—The public is now complaining that the Central has not received any freight for Uberaba and Goiaz since December last, which is causing great embarrassments to those distant localities.

—A warrant had been issued for the arrest of the directors of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro. They all fled, but it is reported this morning that Sr. Mello Barreto, the president, had been captured at Cantagallo.

—The minister of agriculture wrote on the 7th inst. to the minister of justice asking him to prevent the Leopoldina extension from Itabuna to Jataiba, Maché Central, Carangá, Santo Eduardo, and Cachoeira de Itapemirim and Barão de Araruama railways from being included in the list of assets of the Companhia Geral. These roads, says the minister, enjoy certain favors from the government and are subject to certain obligations, and cannot pass from the hands of their present owners without the government's consent.

—A car-load of flour for Nova Friburgo was sometime since dispatched on the Cantagallo line for that place, but failed to reach its destination. When the Friburgo bakers had exhausted their stock and a bread famine was imminent they sent down the line and found out that their flour had been stopped at Cachoeira, at the foot of the *serra*, because of a lack of locomotives to haul it up the mountain section. To escape the consequences of a bread famine in a town full of summer visitors, they had to re-dispatch a part of the cargo as "luggage," thus paying two rates for their goods over a part of the road. This is a fine instance of the state of things on Brazilian railways at this moment.

—The *Illustrated Magazine* gives the following interesting particulars in regard to the London and North-Western Railway:—"The following items of information show at a glance the great magnitude of this commercial undertaking. Capital, £101,000,000; revenue per annum, £11,580,000; expenditure per annum, £6,229,000; number of persons employed by company, 60,000; number of persons employed in locomotive department, 15,000; miles operated on, 2,700; engines owned, 2,620; carriages owned, 6,000; wagons owned, 57,000; carts, 3,500; horses, 3,500; steamships, 20; passengers carried annually, 65,000,000; weight of tickets issued annually, 50 tons; tons of goods and minerals carried annually, 37,500,000; number of stations, 800; signal cabins, 4,500; signal levers in use, 32,000; signal lamps lighted every night, 17,000; value of work done at Crewe for various departments, £650,000; mileage per annum, 61,417,483; fuel consumed, 1,129,612 tons; water used, 8,416,000 tons; number of special trains run—passengers, 56,000; goods, 155,000. Crewe provides for the whole line. A 500-ton engine in the locomotive department are under the locomotive superintendent; of these about 10,000 are drivers, firemen, cleaners, and mechanics at the various steam sheds on the line."







April 9th, 1892.

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	New value	Last year	Closing quotation
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000	4,000,000	(64,200)	Agência do Brasil.....	48000-Jan. 97	800	405 00	—
1,000,000	275,000	31,800	Alagoas do Brasil.....	5 250-July 97	100	60 0000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	451,755	Arquitetura.....	20 000-Sept. 97	200	100 0000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	349,374	Aviação.....	10 000-Feb. 97	100	75 0000	—
10,000,000	375,000,000		Brasilnorte.....	10 000-Jan. 97	1250	—	—

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2 series.....
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## SHIPPING.

<i>Present amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last rate</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
15,897,000	Jan.-July	6	Crédito Real do Brasil....	1000	27½
"	Aug. - Dec.	"	" " gold .....	1000	112½
7,910,000	Apr. - Oct.	6	Crédito Real do Brasil	1000	112½
7,910,000	Apr. - Oct.	6	Rep. dos Estados Unidos..	1000	— 85
"	Jan. - July	6	do. do. ....	1000	— 85
"	May-Nov.	6	Présil.....	1000	48½-65
"	Jan. - July	6	União Republica do Brazil	1000	51½-65
10,210,000	Jan. - June	6	União S. Paulo.....	1000	—

## INSURANCE

MILLS.

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000	2,400,000	768,212 1/2	Alfama	12 1/2000 - July 31	200	235 7/800	—
3,000,000	400,000	—	Bomfim	—	400	320 0/100	—
4,000,000	3,000,000	63,429	Brasil Industral	12 1/2000 - July 31	100	240 0/100	185 000/1000
300,000	300,000	56 1/2	Brasileira	12 1/2000 - July 31	100	240 0/100	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	169,853	Caixa	12 1/2000 - July 31	300	210 0/100	—
2,400,000	600,000	426,000	Companhia Industrial	12 1/2000 - July 31	300	190 0/100	—
—	419,000	—	do a. saiet.	8 1/2000 - July 31	100	230 0/100	—
2,400,000	250,000	—	Corcoran	3 1/2000 - July 31	140	123 0/100	—
250,000	—	—	D. Joffe	—	100	240 0/100	—
300,000	300,000	90,799	Industrial Manteiga	12 1/2000 - July 31	100	250 0/100	—
300,000	155,410	10,833	Industrial do Ouro Preto	—	140	45 000/100	—
400,000	400,000	—	Plan Grafico	12 1/2000 - July 31	100	110 0/100	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Porto Alegre	12 1/2000 - July 31	200	140 0/100	—
1,000,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	7 1/2000 - July 31	400	200 0/100	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	277,341	Rio de Janeiro	12 1/2000 - July 31	400	200 0/100	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	S. Lazaro	8 1/2000 - Aug. 31	300	170 0/100	—
300,000	18,000,000	—	do a. saiet.	—	140	80 0/100	—
850,000	600,000	10,512	S. Paulo de Alcantara	12 1/2000 - Jan. 31	200	150 0/100	—
10,000,000	4,480,000	—	Uniao Industrial	—	200	150 0/100	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola de Foz de Iguaçu	3800 — July 91	60	602 00	..
5,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola do Rio de Janeiro	1000 — July 91	80	..	..
400,000	400,000	..	Ag. Lavoura de Viamão	..	200	198 00	..
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cent. e Vapor. Fumicac.	4000 — July 91	90	118 00	..
768,400	200,000	200,000	Com. e Fum. Fumicac.	..	200	118 00	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Cor. Rio de Janeiro	1000 — Aug. 91	80	..	..
3,000,000	738,000	1,200	Com. e Fum. e Fum. de Café	10000 — Jan. 91	60	59 00	..
600,000	600,000	..	Ind. e Fum. de Fum. Fumicac.	15000 — July 91	20	53 00	118 00
10,000,000	4,000,000	..	Ind. e Fum. Fumicac.	2000 — July 91	40	3 00	..
40,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Col. e Col. do Brasil	..	100	..	..
35,000,000	50,000,000	..	Melhoramento do Brasil	4000 — July 91	200	53 00	118 00
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Ind. do Rio de Janeiro	1000 — Jan. 91	100	20 00	..
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	Ind. do S. Paulo	..	80	27 00	24 00
70,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitano	..	40	60 00	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Nacional de Fum. Fumicac.	..	100	30 00	..
1,500,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Ocos	5000 — Jan. 91	..	130 00	..
25,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Era Rural	3000 — July 91	70	4 00	..
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Ocos Hydroel. de B. e F.	..	100	50 00	..
1,000,000	2,000,000	2,700	Serviço de Fum. Fumicac.	10000 — July 91	50	53 00	..
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Serviço Marítimo	12500 — July 91	100	110 00	..
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Thames e Rio de Janeiro	6000 — July 91	50	53 00	..
10,000,000	20,000,000	34,617	União do Est. do Br. de	4000 — July 91	200	50 00	..

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" 18	Clyde....	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 26	Magdalen	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

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